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The Courier-Journal.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY OTHER MORNING
NEWSPAPER IN THE SOUTH.

VOL. XXVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 12,028.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1901.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS, ON TUESDAY FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.
Forecast for Friday and Saturday:
Kentucky—Cloudy Friday with snow or
rain in southern and western portion.
Indiana—Generally fair Friday and
probably Saturday; light, variable winds.
Tennessee—Cloudy with rain or snow
Friday, Saturday fair and warmer;
northeasterly winds.

THE LATEST.

Anarchy and its punishment was the
subject of debate at yesterday's session
of the Senate. Mr. McComas took the
ground that an attack against the
President is a crime against the peace
of the United States, and said this gave
Federal jurisdiction. He advocated
death for assassins of the President
and for those who procure assassins. Mr.
Hoar favored a desolate island to
which, by international agreement, all
the anarchists of the world might be
banished.

The American Federation of Labor
yesterday settled the color line ques-
tion, which was brought up in the form
of a protest against the seating of a
delegate from the Central labor body of
Richmond, Va., on the ground that the
labor body refused to take in a colored
organization of that city. The conven-
tion seated the delegate and ordered the
organization of a colored central body
in Richmond.

The People's Light and Power Com-
pany of Frankfort has brought suit
against the Capital Light and Power
Company to have the latter's charter
annulled on the ground of its exclusive
right under a purchased franchise to
operate in Frankfort. The Capital com-
pany is operating under a charter
granted by the Municipal Council.

The scene of the troubles in Hopkins
county, so far as public interest is con-
cerned, has shifted to the Federal Court
in Louisville, where a motion to make
permanent the temporary restraining
order issued against the striking miners
will be heard. The St. Bernard Min-
ing Company will ask to be taken under
the protection of the order.

The Louisville School Board last night
made many changes in its rules, the
most important being one which keeps
the pupils at school fifteen minutes
longer each day. The time is added to
the recess, rather than to the sessions,
however. One member expressed a
hope that this would ultimately lead to
the double-session system.

There now seems no doubt about the
statement that former Gov. Bradley is
after the scalp of Collector Roberts.
Maj. A. T. Wood, of Mt. Sterling, said
last night that he intended making an
active fight for the place. It is gener-
ally understood that the former Gov-
ernor has slated Maj. Wood to succeed
Mr. Roberts.

The Washington correspondent of the
Chicago Inter Ocean is authority for a
report that the Schley Court of Inquiry
has found against the Rear Admiral in
at least five of the ten counts in the
precept. The report of the court, how-
ever, has not yet been transmitted.

The Senate Committee on Isthmian
Canal yesterday began consideration of
Senator Morgan's bill. It will be re-
ported at an early date, but not until
the Senate has acted on the Hay-
Pauncefote treaty, the text of which
has been made public.

The Court of Appeals, in deciding a
Kentucky county case, holds that political
parties must give forty days' notice
of a primary election, and that the entries
of candidates cannot be closed until fif-
teen days before the day set for holding it.

Twenty-two negroes are in jail at
Andalusia, Ala., charged with com-
plicity in the murder of J. W. Dorsey,
a merchant, and Fale Atkinson, city
marshal, at Opp. There are fears of a
wholesale lynching.

Mr. E. W. Crawford, formerly of
Elizabethtown, has been assigned to the
rural free delivery district of which
Kentucky is a part, and will spend sev-
eral weeks looking over proposed routes
in this State.

Heavy snows fell yesterday in Pa-
ducah, Memphis and Chattanooga. More
snow has fallen this year in the latter
city than during all last season. Snow
also fell in Mississippi and Alabama.

The Kenton county grand jury has
indicted Charles H. Siders, a labor
leader, on the charge of attempting to
be the president of the Covington
Board of Aldermen.

The tobacco growers of the Philip-
pines are preparing to form a combine
with a capital of from \$5,000,000 to \$7,
000,000. It is said American officials are
aiding in the deal.

Perry Whitledge, a Webster-county
farmer, committed suicide by taking
morphine because of remorse following
a spree and a night's imprisonment in
jail at Dixon.

Gen. John B. Castleman was ap-
pointed a member of the Executive
Committee of the National Live Stock
Association at yesterday's meeting in
Chicago.

Booker T. Washington was refused
lodging at three of the leading hotels
in Springfield, Mass.

ADVERSE?

Rumor That Inquiry Re-
sults Against Schley.

REPORT IS NOT YET FINISHED.

STORY THAT ADMIRAL IS TO BE
REBUKED

IN FIVE SEPARATE COUNTS.

Verdict, If Adverse, May Be Given the
Public By the President.

CABINET TO CONSIDER TO-DAY.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The
Washington correspondent of the Inter
Ocean telegraphs his paper to-night as
follows:

"While the Schley Court of Inquiry is
not expected to make its report for a
week or ten days, it is understood that
the three Admirals have practically con-
cluded their work, and the only delay is
in the preparation of the formal re-
port. The proceedings of the court have
been carefully guarded from the time
the public hearings were closed, but
there is a well-founded and well-
grounded report in naval circles that
the court has found against Rear Ad-
miral Schley on at least five counts.

"There are ten counts in the specifi-
cations of the precept, and it is im-
possible to say on which of these the
court finds against Rear Admiral
Schley. Naval officers who have fol-
lowed closely the whole course of the
inquiry believe that Schley will be criti-
cized for the delay of the flying squad-
ron off Cienfuegos; for his misrepresen-
tations of the reasons for returning
to Key West; for his disobedience of
orders in making the retrograde move-
ment; for his failure to destroy the
Colon, and for conduct unbecoming an
officer and gentleman in the Schley-
Hodgson controversy.

Seems Sure of Criticism.

"It is regarded as possible that the
court may group several of these specifi-
cations in a general criticism on the
conduct of Rear Admiral Schley; but
that he will be severely criticized there
seems to be no doubt.

"The members of the court practically
made up their minds in the last days
of the public hearings, and it is said
Admiral Dewey was ready to sign a report
shortly after the court began its ex-
ecutive sessions. The hero of Manila has
a practical and democratic way of going
at puzzling questions, and he was ready
to drop formality and proceed to write
the general report upon the case.

"Rear Admirals Benham and Ramsey
are, however, greater sticklers for strict
formality in such proceedings, and they
desired to follow the rules of courts of
inquiry, go over the specifications and
the evidence upon each, and write their
report in accordance with this method.
They followed this rule in the executive
sessions of the court and reached their
findings.

Writing Formal Report.

"They are now preparing the formal
report, and will have ready to submit
to the Secretary of the Navy within
a week or ten days. It is possible
that it may be submitted to the Presi-
dent and made public from the White
House instead of by the Secretary of
the Navy."

TO SAVE LONG THE ODIUM.

President May Make Verdict Public
If Adverse.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—[Special.]—"At to-
morrow's Cabinet meeting," says a
Washington dispatch to the Daily News
to-day, "President Roosevelt will ask
his advisers as to the manner in which
the verdict of the Schley Court of In-
quiry shall be made public. According
to the best information obtainable the
court has arrived at its conclusions and
is now engaged in writing the formal
decision. According to Secretary Cor-
nelio, the manner in which the verdict
is handled is regarded as so important
by President Roosevelt that navy regu-
lations and precedent will not be re-
garded. The question at issue is
whether the verdict shall be presented
to the public by President Roosevelt
himself or by Secretary Long.

GEN. CASTLEMAN
ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A Lively Debate At Yesterday's Ses-
sion of the National Live
Stock Association.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—When President
Springer had called the convention of
the National Live Stock Association to
order to-day he said the programme
for the day was one of exceptional in-
terest to cattlemen. The programme
called for papers from Dr. J. R. Sennor,
of New York; Prof. Andrew M. Soule,
of the Tennessee Agricultural College;
Hon. E. F. Warren, of Wyoming; A.

THREE SPRINGFIELD HOTELS HAD NO ROOM FOR WASHINGTON

Recent Guest At White House Dinner Table Finds the
Leading Massachusetts Hostelrys "Crowded."

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 5.—[Special.]
—Booker T. Washington, the famous
colored educator, was refused accom-
modations at three Springfield hotels
last night. Prof. Washington finally se-
cured a room at the Russell Hotel. The
incident has resulted in much comment.
The hotels which are alleged to have
turned Prof. Washington away are the
leading houses of the city. The prop-
rietors claimed to-day that Prof. Wash-
ington's color, but was made necessary
by the overcrowded condition of the
hotel.

"It is true," said the proprietor of one
hotel to-night, "that we were obliged to
refuse thirty or forty others. The re-
fusal was not based on Prof. Washing-
ton's color, but was made necessary
by the overcrowded condition of the
hotel."

"If Prof. Washington was turned
away it was because the hotel was
crowded," said the night clerk of another
hotel. Clerks on duty in other hotels
last night said that they had rooms at
their disposal at 10 o'clock, the time at
which Prof. Washington arrived in
Springfield.

Prof. Washington was on his way to
Northampton, where he spoke before
the Smith College young women in As-
sembly Hall this morning on "The Race
Problem in the South." The reception
accorded him by the young women
should have been ample compensation
for anything that occurred in Spring-
field. Prof. Washington also ad-
dressed a crowded session of the State
Board of Agriculture at Northampton
on "The Colored Race in its Relation to
the Speculative Industries of the Coun-
try." He was entertained this after-
noon by President Seelye, of Smith Col-
lege.

F. Doremus, State Engineer of Utah,
and Col. G. V. Simpson, of Texas.

Prof. Soule read a paper on "The Beef
Industry of the Middle South." He said
the present condition of stock hus-
bandry there was unsatisfactory, it be-
ing attributable to the Civil War, when
the live stock interest was practically
annihilated; to the ease of living in a
delightful and salubrious climate, the
previous lack of industrial development
and the profitable nature of cotton cul-
ture. The Middle South to-day, he said,
offered as fine an opportunity for breed-
ing and profitable nature of cotton cul-
ture. He presented statistics to show that
the potential stock productive capacity
of the Middle South would soon become
an important matter to the stockmen
of the United States.

The executive committee for 1902
were then appointed, among them are:
Illinois, C. W. Baker; Indiana, Mor-
timer Levering; Kentucky, Gen. John
B. Castleman; Michigan, G. C. Lilly;
New Mexico, Sol Luna; New York, G.
H. Davidson; Ohio, W. E. Fulton; Penn-
sylvania, W. B. Powell; Tennessee,
L. A. Horton; Texas, R. J. Kleiburg;
Virginia, J. P. Cowan; West Virginia,
H. E. Williams.

A SURPRISE FOR
COUNTY JUDGE MOORE.

Invited To Dine With the Jailor, He
Finds Powers and Howard
Among the Guests.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—
County Judge J. D. Moore was invited
yesterday morning by Jailor M. L. Law-
rence to take dinner with him at his
residence and upon entering the dining
room of that official's home he found
seated around the table Jim Howard
and Caleb Powers, the convicted mur-
der conspirators, Mrs. Howard and an-
other woman who was introduced to
him as the friend of Powers, all the
guests of his host. Being in the house
of the Jailor, Judge Moore made the
best of the situation and remained to
dinner, but left immediately upon the
close of the meal, when the prisoners
also left and returned to their cages in
the county jail.

An effort was made to keep the in-
cident quiet, but it became public to-
day, and is the talk of the city and county.
The comment of citizens generally is
unfavorable to Jailor Lawrence, and his
conduct is being severely criticized by
other officials. Some steps to prevent a
repetition of this occurrence are being
discussed by the incoming county of-
ficers, and it may result in cutting off
all visitors from prisoners confined in
the jail here except their relatives and
attorneys.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION WILL MEET.

Committee From Washington Arch
Association Will Ask For Con-
solidation of Societies.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 5.—Judge Wil-
liam R. Day, of Canton, president of
the McKinley National Memorial As-
sociation, has called a special meeting
of the Board of Trustees of that body
to be held at the Arlington Hotel, in
Washington, Saturday, December 7. The
correspondence between officers of the
Washington Arch Association and Sen-
ator Hanna will probably be laid before
the trustees. A committee recently ap-
pointed is expected to appear before the
trustees and advocate a union of forces,
if not a consolidation of their associa-
tion. It is well known that the mem-
bers of the national association are un-
comprehending in their atti-
tude on this subject.

BRIEF FOREIGN NOTES.

[Special Cable to the Courier-Journal.]
Paris, Dec. 5.—The Temps praises Presi-
dent Roosevelt's message.

[Special Cable to the Courier-Journal.]
The Hague, Dec. 5.—Careful investiga-
tion into the affairs of the Dutch royal
household fails to substantiate the widely-
circulated stories of friction, duels and
what not.

[Special Cable to the Courier-Journal.]
Paris, Dec. 5.—A dense fog which hung
over Paris to-day caused many accidents.
Traffic on the Seine was stopped, and that
on the streets was impeded. Five persons
were injured in a railway collision.

[Special Cable to the Courier-Journal.]
Manila, Dec. 5.—Three municipal offi-
cers of the Province of Taytay have been
executed for murdering seven natives.

NOT DEATH, BUT DESOLATION, FOR THE ANARCHISTS

ADVOCATED BY SENATOR HOAR

WOULD SHIP THEM TO SOME SE-
CLUDED ISLAND.

M'COMAS WOULD ENACT LAWS

Taking Federal Control of All At-
tacks on President and Reach-
ing Conspirators.

FIXING PENALTY AT DEATH.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senator McCom-
as of Maryland, made an extended
and carefully-prepared speech in the
Senate to-day, with anarchy for his
theme, and was followed with some
brief remarks by Mr. Hoar, of Massa-
chusetts, on the difficulties in the way
of dealing with anarchist assassins.

Mr. McComas' remarks showed careful
examination of the legal authorities. He
maintained that Congress had full
power under the Constitution to enact a
law punishing with death any person
killing a President, or assaulting the
President with intent to kill, or aiding,
inducing or procuring such an act. He
favored rigid provisions in the immi-
gration laws for the deportation of
alien anarchists. Much of the speech
was devoted to an explanation of the
dangerous doctrines of anarchy and the
extent to which these doctrines had
been propagated within recent years.

Senator Hoar's remarks were interest-
ing as coming from the venerable chief
man of the Judiciary Committee, which
will have much to do with the framing
of any legislation on this subject. He
said the difficulty was that assassins of
Kings and rulers always gloried in their
crimes, and were in no wise deterred by
the fear of punishment. The most effec-
tive remedy, he suggested, would be to
have the civilized nations of the world
agree upon some desolate spot on the
earth's surface, to which all anar-
chists who upheld assassination or the
overthrow of government should be
transported. In such a community the
anarchist could carry out his theories
of living without government, and the
world would be rid of his presence.

The Senate passed a bill extending the
life of the Industrial Commission until
February 15, to complete the work
of the commission.

Adjournment Till Monday.

Before the routine business was taken
up Mr. Hale (Me.) secured the adoption
of a resolution that when the Senate
adjourn to-day it be until next Monday.
The heavy influx of petitions, bills, etc.,
which would be taken in their
formal reception.

Mr. Penrose (Pa.) favorably reported
from the Committee on Education and
Labor the bill continuing the Industrial
Commission until February 15 in order
that it may close up work now in hand,
and secure immediate consideration for
the measure. The bill was passed.

Mr. McComas' Speech.

Mr. McComas (Md.) was recognized
for an extended and carefully-prepared
speech on anarchy and the methods of
dealing with it. He said, in part:

"Within seven years President Carnot,
Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, the
Emperor of Austria, King Humbert and
President McKinley have been foully as-
saulted by anarchists. Our times are
still under the shadow of national grief
for our best beloved President, and the
heart aches with the thought of the
sorrow. It is humiliating to consider
how impotent are our Federal laws to
punish a fearful crime. These tragic
assassinations in five countries widely
scattered have shown that anarchy is
increasing. To abnormal minds possessed
with this belief, the Government is
helpless. The President is a man who
gives a peculiar fascination to the idea
of assassinating a King or President.
Congress must legislate against this
evil with courage, firmness, but also
with moderation. The President is
the Constitution permits Congress to enact
a law to punish such crimes against the
very chief of the Government. The Presi-
dent is the symbol of the nation, and
the Constitution demands that he be
protected. The President is the symbol
of the nation, and the Constitution de-
mands that he be protected. The Presi-
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Peace of Country Violated.

The President is within the peace of
the United States. A person assuming
the President while in the discharge of
his duties violates this peace. If the
President is receiving the people of our
country, or representatives of foreign
countries in any city or any of our
States, he is at the time within the peace
of the United States. If after he per-
forms some duty, he journeys to the
White House and at night when asleep
the car wherein he sleeps is assaulted
and the President is killed, it is a crime
against the peace of the United States
in whatever State the President's train may
be. One can be indicted for a crime
against the peace of the United States
in any State. The President is the sym-
bol of the nation, and the Constitution
demands that he be protected. The Presi-
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Threaten Conservatives.

Later Graf von Armin, another great
agrarian leader, scornfully interrupted
Herr Bebel while the latter was relating
an incident of a Prussian school girl,
who wanted to go to Heaven because
there was no hunger there. Upon this
occurrence the Socialist members of the
Reichstag rushed in a body toward the
Conservative side of the chamber, shout-
ing "order." Interruptions of all sorts
were then made. These showed the ris-
ing temper of the House. The President
of the Reichstag frequently rang his
bell or called Herr Bebel and the other
members of all political groups to order.
Herr Bebel, inspired by the tempestuous
temper of the House, exclaimed:

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BOER SYMPATHIZERS WILL ASK THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS TO INTERVENE

Chicago, Dec. 5.—At the Auditorium mass-meeting Sunday evening, De-
cember 8, which is to be addressed by Bourke Cockran, a delegation will be
appointed to visit President Roosevelt to ask the President to use the in-
fluence of the United States with the British Government toward a just set-
tlement of the war between England and the South African republics. Con-
gress will be asked to add to the President in seeking to bring about a settle-
ment of the war.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT FULTON UNVEILED.

New York, Dec. 5.—A monument to the memory of Robert Fulton, erect-
ed in Trinity church yard by the American Society of Mechanical Engi-
neers, now in session here, was unveiled to-day. The unveiling was preceded
by formal exercises and religious ceremony.
Rear Admiral Melville, United States navy, and Dr. Robert H. Thurston,
of Cornell University, eulogized the great engineer.
The monument stands close by the age-marked vault where Fulton's
body was entombed nearly a century ago.

OUTWITTED.

Young Girl Marries Man
of Her Choice.

FATHER'S FRUITLESS CHASE.

WINONA ASSEMBLY TO BUILD
BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Washington, Ind., Dec. 5.—[Special.]
—Miss Bessie Hendricks, a charming
girl of sixteen years, arrived in the city
to-day accompanied by Dr. W. L.
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Martinsville Springs Sanatorium. They
were on marriage bent, but when they
arrived at the County Clerk's office the
marriage papers were refused them be-
cause the girl is a resident of another
county. A little later Miss Hendricks
left her father, accompanied by the Sher-
iff, arrived in the city behind two hard-
driven horses. They were in pursuit of
the elopers and declared they would
never permit the marriage, the father's
objection being based upon the tender
age of his daughter. Friends of the
young couple assisted them on board a
stagecoach and they departed for the
city. The father, who is a farmer, is
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wishes to see his daughter married, but
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list of about 20,000 acres of land in order to obtain such large tracts of land the Secretary will have to wait until President Roosevelt's scheme for irrigation is realized and then establish his camp sites in the far West. There will be ample room out there for sham battles. Or the Secretary might have Congress to apportion four of the small States in the Union expressly for camp site purposes.

Portrait of Roosevelt.

M. Constantine Makovsky, Russia's noted painter of portraits, has begun a portrait of President Roosevelt. The sittings will take place in the Cabinet room, and the President will probably be portrayed seated at the head of the Cabinet table.

M. Makovsky has been entertained frequently of late at the Russian Embassy. He is engaged also in working on a portrait of the Countess Cassini. He is the court painter at St. Petersburg. He has painted portraits of the present Czar and his father before him, as well as those of the Grand Dukes of the Imperial family.

The Usual Row.

The usual row has broken out among the leaders in Congress as to which House has the right to originate revenue measures. The bill of Senator Lodge regulating the Philippine tariff is the cause of the trouble this time.

After Fat Pickings.

The rush of the favorites to secure valuable franchises in the Philippines is now on. There will be some fat pickings there next year.

Sent To The Senate.

The President today sent to the Senate the appointment of the following Kentucky officials who were appointed during the recess of Congress: A. M. J. Cochran, to be Judge of the Eastern Judicial District; Steve Sharp, to be Marshal of the same District; A. D. James, to be Marshal of the Western District; J. A. Craft, to be Collector at Louisville.

Pushing His Contest.

McKenzie Moss, of Bowling Green, who is contesting the seat of Representative Rhea from the Third District, is in Washington to make the acquaintance of the Republican members of the House.

A Kentucky Legislator.

W. T. Stafford, who will represent the counties of Martin and Johnson in the Kentucky Legislature, is in the city.

Government Receipts.

The Government receipts to-day were \$2,132,752.54, and the expenditures \$1,665,000.

Had a Happy Time.

The Camp Site Committee has gone home. They did not take the site with them, but they saw lots and had a good time.

RUN INTO BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

Caboose and Passenger Coach Smashed On Birmingham Mineral Road and Several Persons Hurt.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 5.—A mixed freight and passenger train on the Birmingham Mineral railroad, while taking water near Bessemer last night, was run into in the rear by a freight train. The caboose and passenger coach were smashed into smithereens.

The following casualties resulted: J. J. DICKSON, agent of Equitable Insurance Co., thigh and head bruised; J. W. McKEITH, hurt on head and body; serious.

DR. E. P. LACEY, R. J. TILMAN, R. J. DILLON, W. G. WINDHAM and a half-dozen negroes, slightly injured.

There will be no funerals.

AGUINALDO NOT TO BE TRANSPORTED.

War Department Officials Say the Reports in Berlin Are Without Foundation.

Washington, Dec. 5.—War Department officials say that the reports printed in Berlin to the effect that Aguinaldo is to be court-martialed and transported to Guam because of correspondence he has been conducting with the Hong Kong Junta, are without foundation.

Frequent mail advices reach the department from Gen. Chaffee, the American commander of the forces in the Philippines, but they have not disclosed any correspondence on Aguinaldo's part concerning the charges of conspiring against American rule.

AFTER THE RATE CUTTER.

Wholesale and Jobbing Druggists Meet in Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 5.—The wholesale and jobbing druggists of Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana are holding a conference in this city, and while very little information is given out it is stated that measures will be adopted bearing upon the purchase and sale of goods. The members of the conference are members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and President Phillips, of Nashville, is presiding.

Price cutters are said to be gaining considerable ground in the States named, and steps will be taken to put a stop to the practice. Definite information as to the matters before the conference is not given.

REFEREE TAKES PRECEDENCE.

Court Holds Bankruptcy Laws Supercede State Laws.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 5.—Judge Emory Speer to-day decided that the bankruptcy laws have superseded all State laws in insolvency proceedings, and that receivers appointed by State courts in insolvency cases cease to have authority, and must be compelled to surrender assets to the authorized officer of the bankruptcy court when called on to do so.

Was An 1812 Pensioner.

Hamilton, O., Dec. 5.—Mrs. George Dick, said to be one of the last four American widows drawing pensions from the war of 1812, is dead at her home in Elk Creek, this county. Her first husband was John Hartman and it was on his account that she was pensioned. Mrs. Dick was eighty-one years

LAWLESSNESS CANAL BILL

In Hopkins County Must Stop, Says Governor.

FIVE STRIKERS ARE ARRESTED.

MOTION TO MAKE INJUNCTION PERMANENT TO BE HEARD.

THE SITUATION IN INDIANA.

Sheriff Takes Precautions To Prevent Rescue of Striker From Vincennes Jail.

QUIET PREVAILS IN MISSOURI.

Madisonville, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Adj. Gen. Murray returned from Frankfort last night and spent to-day in conference with County Judge Hall and Judge-elect C. C. Givens regarding the strike situation here. At the conference to-day Gen. Murray made known Gov. Beckham's views on the subject, and said that he was instructed by the Governor to suppress all kinds of lawlessness in Hopkins county, regardless of the cost. What was done at the conference has not been made public. It is believed, however, that a plan of campaign was decided on. Gen. Murray returned to Frankfort at midnight, and will immediately report to Gov. Beckham the result of his conference with Judges Givens and Hall.

All was quiet in the strike region to-day. Five more union miners—Gilbert Buckner, Joe Coleman, James Garrett, James Smith and John Chaney—were arrested on the charge of intimidation. Coleman was arrested at the union camp at Nortonville, the others being arrested on the streets here. They were all released on bonds of \$200, Buckner depositing \$200 in cash for his appearance.

Most of the union officials went to Louisville to-day to be present when the motion to make perpetual the temporary restraining order granted the Refinecke company is called in the Federal Court before Judge Evans. Attorneys representing the St. Bernard Mining Company are present, and will file a motion asking that the order be dissolved. The case is awaited here with much interest.

SHERIFF FEARS AN ATTACK.

Guards Doubled To Prevent Rescue of Union Man From Jail.

Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 5.—Interest was revived in the labor troubles at the Prospect Hill coal mine this morning when Sheriff McCord brought Robert Brush, the Washington miner, here and placed him in jail. Later Brush was given a hearing, and pleaded not guilty to the charges of inciting to rioting and assault and battery with intent to murder. He was placed under \$1,500 bonds, which cover all charges, and, being unable to provide bail, he was returned to jail.

Extra precautions are being taken to guard the jail, and it is expected that the miners will attempt to liberate Brush and also violence to James Shouder, a nonunion man, who is confined there for drunkenly stabbing Dr. Elder, a union miner, in the mine last night.

Gov. Dockery ordered Adj. Gen. Cameron, the State Labor Commissioner, the State Mine Inspector and the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration to come here at once and try to settle the trouble. The Governor stated that if the efforts of those he has ordered to come were futile he would order the militia to suppress the strikers. Some of the officials of the coal companies have been in conference with miners, union and nonunion, all afternoon, but no agreement has been reached.

WARRANTS FOR RIOTERS.

Two Alleged Leaders of Vincennes Raid Arrested.

Washington, Ind., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—Adj. Gen. Murray returned from Frankfort to-day and issued warrants for the arrest of twenty-eight union coal miners who reside in this city, Cannelburg and Montgomery. They are charged with visiting Vincennes, closing down a nonunion mine, and beating up eight of the occupants. To-day Sheriff McCord arrested Harley Abbott and Mayfield Carr, two of the alleged leaders, and wholesale arrests are to follow.

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE.

Slayer of Capt. Harris Found Not Guilty of Murder.

Columbus, Miss., Dec. 5.—In the Circuit Court to-day Joe Galvin, charged with the murder of Capt. W. B. Harris, returned a verdict of acquittal. The case has excited great interest throughout Central and Eastern Mississippi. Galvin was a policeman, and while off duty killed Capt. Harris, a Confederate veteran and a man of wide and influential connections. He was removed to Jackson to escape lynching, and it is feared that further trouble will result.

BRITISH SHIP IS SAFE.

Nelson, Reported Lost, Being Towed To Land.

Tor Townsends, Wash., Dec. 5.—The British ship Nelson, reported to have been lost off the Columbia river, is being towed in here by the San Francisco steamship Walla Walla.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1901.

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The construction of these sections of the statutes was raised in the case of W. E. Egan against A. A. Germe and others, members of the committee, appealed from the Kenton Circuit Court.

The ruling is a reversal of the judgment of the lower court. Judge Hobson voted the opinion of the court. In September, 1897, a primary election was called in Kenton county to nominate candidates for State Senator and other officers, to be held on October 15 following. The committee fixed September 25 as the last day for entries, and on September 26 began to accept pay his assessment, and it was refused. He applied for a mandamus against the committee to require it to place his name on the ballot. The lower court sustained the committee.

Taylor County Must Pay.

The judgment of the Taylor Circuit Court in the case of the Bank of Columbia against Taylor county was reversed by the court, Judge Hobson writing the opinion. The action was by the appellant bank to recover from the county on a note for \$12,000 executed in March, 1894, and secured by \$5,000 of old county railroad bonds. The lower court gave judgment for the amount of the note, but as to the lien on the bonds on which the note was secured, the lower court provided a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds, and the county was ordered to pay the same. The reversal by the court here of the judgment of the lower court was that the note was not a valid contract, and the county was not bound to pay it. The court here says that the note was not a valid contract, and the county was not bound to pay it. The court here says that the note was not a valid contract, and the county was not bound to pay it.

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Judge O'Rear handed down an opinion reversing a judgment of the Fleming Circuit Court in the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against W. D. Scott and others.

The case was brought by the Commonwealth against the defendants for trespassing on the land of the Commonwealth, and for cutting down the trees on the same. The defendants claimed that they had a right to do so, and that the Commonwealth was not entitled to recover damages. The court here reversed the judgment of the lower court, and gave judgment for the Commonwealth for the damages claimed.

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Husband Claims He and His Wife Are Being Persecuted Because They Are Socialists.

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The woman's husband, who is a Socialist, claims that they are the victims of designing persons and that the class opposed to Socialists is responsible for the attack. He says that during the last month he has received threatening letters, while various attempts were made to do himself and wife bodily harm.

FRANCHISE SUIT.

CASE INVOLVES EXTENT OF PURCHASED MUNICIPAL RIGHTS.

People's Light and Power Company of Frankfort Claims Infringement.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—An important suit was filed to-day in the Franklin Circuit Court by the People's Electric Light and Power Company against the Capital Gas and Electric Light Company. A decision of it involves, for the first time, judicial construction of Section 164 of the United States Constitution, which provides for the granting and letting of franchises by counties, cities and towns.

The People's Electric Light and Power Company purchased at public sale, as required by the Constitution, the right to furnish electric lights and power for the city of Frankfort for twenty years. The lower court sustained a demurrer to the petition, and the case was dismissed, so far as it sought a lien on the bonds. The bank after this moved the Fiscal Court to make a levy to pay its judgment. This the court refused to do, and the bank filed a mandamus to compel it to make a levy for this purpose.

The lower court sustained a demurrer to the answer of the bank to a demurrer to the petition. The ground of the ruling of the lower court was that the money having been borrowed since the adoption of the new Constitution, power to make the levy is taken away by Section 157, against the payment of the tax rate. The reversal by the court here of the judgment of the lower court was that the money was not borrowed since the adoption of the new Constitution, and the power to make the levy was not taken away by Section 157.

Church Will Not Bury Him and Russian Authorities Fear Popular Indignation.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—A correspondent, commenting on the circumstances of the illness, death and burial of Count Tolstoi, which have recently attracted much of the public attention, says that Count Tolstoi is suffering from a severe cold and fatigue resulting from overindulgence in his favorite exercise, riding. There is, however, no cause for immediate anxiety.

The circulation of the reports, says the correspondent, was caused by the widespread belief that when Tolstoi dies the news will be spread by the newspapers from the public as long as possible. The ecclesiastical authorities do not desire to allow the news of the death of Tolstoi to be spread by the newspapers, and they are endeavoring to suppress the news of Tolstoi's death and burial when they occur.

TO MONOPOLIZE THE FEEDING GROUNDS.

Wyoming Sheepmen Are Forming a Big Combine To Shut Out the Utah Herd Owners.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 5.—A gigantic combine is being formed at Rawlins by the sheepmen of what is known as the Sweetwater country, for the purpose of excluding Utah flockmasters and local cattlemen from encroaching upon the Red Desert winter ranges in Sweetwater Valley. It is proposed to lease and buy from the Union Pacific every alternate section of land in the country, and to control approximately 1,500,000 acres of the winter feeding grounds.

By leasing all the land, which will give them control of alternate Government sections, the sheepmen will have full control, and the sheepmen will have full control, and the sheepmen will have full control.

SODA ASH PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Seven Hundred Men Are Thrown Out of Work and the Loss Is Estimated At \$500,000.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 5.—The main building of the Michigan Alkali Company's soda ash plant at Wyandotte, twelve miles down Detroit river from this city, was completely destroyed by fire to-day.

Seven hundred men are temporarily thrown out of work by the fire. The building will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The insurance on the burned building and its contents is but \$500,000.

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NOT DEATH

(Continued From First Page.)

There is not to be construed to impair the rights of any person to the law to other officials of the United States.

Should Be Federal Jurisdiction.

Congress should enact a law to give Federal courts of jurisdiction to try to punish by imprisonment for a term of years two or more who conspire and conspire to murder the President or Vice President or both, or any of the officers in line of succession to the President, or who advise or incite any person to overthrow the Federal Government or destroy it by force and violence by wilfully killing or assaulting with intent to kill the President or Vice President or both, or any of the officers in line of succession to the President.

This statute should make it a crime with penalty of imprisonment for a term of years for any person to knowingly become or continue to be a member of any association, club, or society, the object or purpose of which is to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence, or to commit any act of violence against the Government of the United States.

But this statute would be incomplete unless it included within its scope a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of years for any person to knowingly become or continue to be a member of any association, club, or society, the object or purpose of which is to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence, or to commit any act of violence against the Government of the United States.

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TEN PAGES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1901

"Business," Dec. 5.—Transactions

on Wall street were not so large to-

day, and for awhile there was considerable

bear pressure. The opening was

strong, particularly in Manhattan,

and Rock Island, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific

and the Gould stocks generally. A

copper market decline, but late in the

afternoon there were rallies on good buy-

ing of railroads. Money was firm at 4 1/2

per cent. on call, closing at 4 3/4. Sterling

exchange was easier at 4 7/8 for sight.

The Bank of England made a fair report

and the Bank of France, while it in-

creased its circulation 70,000,000 francs,

decreased its discounts 150,000,000 francs.

The grain and provision markets were

all very strong, but realizing brought

down wheat to 1 1/4 per cent. net gain and corn

to 1/8 per cent. while oats closed at 1/4 per cent.

Trading was on an enormous scale. Pro-

visions were up 1 1/2 per cent.

Cattle in Chicago were steady to strong-

er. Hogs were active and 10 per cent. higher,

while sheep were steady.

Hopes For Peace In South Africa.

The renewed strength in cereals and

the revival of speculation in Kaffirs on

the London Stock Exchange and in

Paris and Berlin may mean something

or it may not. A prospect of peace in

South Africa and resulting activity in

the Transvaal mines are the grounds

for the optimistic rise. If it is continued,

we may be sure that the great operators

have received information which justifies

the advance in market valuations, for

private enterprises under the stimu-

lus of self-interest has always out-

stripped the Government in dissem-

inating news. It was so in the old

days of the mounted courier, when one

of the Rothschilds cleared a fortune

on private information as to the battle

of Waterloo, and it is still the way in

these times of censorship over cables.

No despotism in the world has been

able long to keep capital in the dark

as to the movements which influence

the markets.

Truth to say, there is some reason

for believing the South African War is

nearing the end just at the time when

the home Government seems to have

recognized that it may be indefinitely

prolonged. The London Statist, in its

latest issue to reach this country, sug-

gests this view upon intelligence from

colonies which predicted a long and

hard struggle when London anticipated

a swift and crushing campaign, but

which are now of the opinion that the

collapse may come at any time. In-

deed, there is reason for this view,

for the end of a guerrilla war-

fare is only a question of time, pro-

vided the attempt at suppression is

not relaxed and the means are provided

by the organized Government. Besides,

the British have been making some

progress, as Mr. Brodrick showed in

his last speech. Here he said he was

as to the losses of the Boers and their

present numbers.

"We have either in concentration camps

or in custody in the various islands de-

voted to them nearly 42,000 Boers. We

can also account, so far as I know—ac-

cording to a certain element of esti-

mate—for 11,000 more killed, wounded,

who have left the colony or who have

taken parole and been otherwise employ-

ed. We can, therefore, account for 53,000

Boers, and nearly half of these have been

added to the list within the last twelve

months, in which Lord Kitchener has been

Commander-in-Chief. Of course, we can-

not tell the actual number of Boers in

the field, but we have reason to believe

the number is about 10,000."

Mr. Brodrick's speech was made in

the early part of November. Since that

time Kitchener has reported additional

slaughters and captures and the seizure

of a large number of cattle and stores of

other kinds. Among the important rec-

ent prisoners has been Commandant

Joubert, a famous name among the

Boers. The Kitchener plan of block-

house is working well, and the British

Government has at last taken steps to

supply the Commander-in-Chief with the

light mounted infantry absolutely essen-

tial for the pursuit and capture of the

Boers. It may be that these successes,

small as they seem, have yet brought

Gen. Botha and his men into a more

tractable state of mind for the recep-

tion of the peace proposals which have

been forwarded from the British Colo-

nial Office. These proposals, it is hinted,

do not insist upon the extinction of

suffrage among the Boers, as has been

supposed would be done. On the con-

trary, the British Government is

thought to be making such concessions

as becomes a powerful nation in treat-

ing with such lovers of liberty and

stubborn fighters as the Boers have

shown themselves to be. It may be

that Gen. Botha is known to be willing

to resume negotiations, and certainly

the world hopes to see these patriots

men treated with the consideration that

is due their devotion to their country

and their unflinching courage.

Southern Representation.

The resolution of Mr. Moody, of Mas-

sachusetts, on the first day of the

session, looking to the reduc-

tion of the representation of Lou-

isiana in the House, has naturally

stirred up the people in that State and

several others that are liable to come

into the scope of the proposed inquiry.

Mr. Moody's resolution proposes a com-

mittee to inquire whether the right to

vote of any male citizen of Louisiana

over twenty-one years of age was de-

nied, or in any wise abridged, and if so

whether the Louisiana members are en-

titled to seats. The committee is to re-

port at any time by bill or otherwise.

While Louisiana alone is named in this

resolution, it is well understood that

several other Southern States which

have recently adopted new Constitu-

tions are similarly situated. The refer-

ence is to the second section of the

Fourteenth amendment, which provides

that when any State abridges the right

of men over twenty-one to vote, ex-

cept for participation in rebellion or

other crime, the representation shall be

reduced accordingly. This amendment

was declared adopted in 1868, and has

never been enforced, although a num-

ber of Northern States have since that

time, and some do yet, deny suffrage

to male citizens of the United States

that are over twenty-one years of age.

It is interesting to note that this so-called

investigation is proposed by a Repre-

sentative from Massachusetts, which

denies suffrage to those who cannot

read. We say "so-called investigation"

because that part of the resolution is

pure humbug. It is perfectly well

known to all intelligent people that

there are male citizens of the United

States over twenty-one both in Massa-

chusetts and Louisiana that are denied

the right to vote. If a technical rule

in the Constitution not regarded in the

apportionment can operate to deprive

a State of representation, then Mr.

Moody himself has no right to a seat

and so had no right to offer a resolu-

tion. The circumstance that there are

more illiterates in the State of Loui-

siana than in Massachusetts could hardly

affect the principle involved.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat,

discussing this resolution, assumes that

the object of it is to overthrow the

election laws of Louisiana and several

other Southern States. It raises the

question whether the House of Repre-

sentatives has authority to pass upon

the validity of the Constitution of a

State, and answers it in the negative.

It admits, however, the power of a ma-

jority to exclude members from the

House, and asks what the South would

do if confronted with the alternative

of losing part of its representation or

restoring the ignorant and criminal

vote. On this point it says:

"The enjoyment of political equality

is the lower branch of the national

legislature is desirable, but it is not to be

purchased at the sacrifice demanded by

Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, and by

the Henry Cabot Lodge political school,

of which evidently Mr. Moody is a doc-

trine pupil. The Southern people have

deliberately, soberly, prayerfully and,

we believe, wisely provided for the elimi-

nation of an element of crime that has

perpetrated deplorable political life in

this section for thirty years. On this

question it may be said that the South

has taken its position, and that it will

never even for an instant be deterred

in its purpose to protect, at whatever

hazards and at whatever sacrifice, the

political, industrial and social structure

of this section from influences which

if permitted to become dominant would

sail, undermine and destroy whatever

may be worthy in Southern civilization."

If it were decided to cut down the

representation of the States in propor-

tion to the number disfranchised, how

could this number be ascertained ex-

cept by taking a special census for that

purpose? The New York Press makes

the absurd demand that the whole num-

ber of negroes of voting age in the sev-

eral Southern States be taken from the

census, that the number of Republican

votes cast at the last election be sub-

tracted, and that the remainder be tak-

en as the number disfranchised. For

example, the male negroes of voting

age in Louisiana by the census were

147,348; number of Republican votes

cast, 2,764; voters disfranchised, 145,643.

We give these figures as we find them,

though there seems to be a blunder in

them. This, however, does not affect the

principle. How absurd it is shown by

the Times-Democrat, which says there

are 25,000 or 30,000 negro males in Lou-

isiana qualified for suffrage, and that

such of them as did not vote were vol-

untarily absent from the polls. The as-

sumption that all negroes are Repub-

licans and all white Democrats is also

involved in this calculation. Of course,

no such absurd method as this is likely

to be adopted in any event, but the

argument shows the methods of at

least some of those who are behind this

movement.

On the basis here suggested it is es-

timated that the representation of Ala-

bama in the House of Representatives

would be reduced from 9 to 5; of Arkan-

sas, from 6 to 4; of Florida, from 2 to 1;

of Georgia, 11 to 5; Louisiana, 6 to 2;

Mississippi, 7 to 2; South Carolina, 7 to 3;

Virginia, 10 to 8. In the eight States

named, the reduction would be from

53 to 30, or nearly one-half. On the

basis of the actual number disfranch-

ised, the reduction would be much

less, but still very considerable. The

votes of these States in the electoral

college would, of course, be reduced by

the same number.

It is not believed that anything will

come of this resolution, but the offering

of it shows the disposition in a certain

element of the Republican party to

keep up a crusade upon the South. But

if the South is to be disciplined for dis-

franchising the ignorant, other States

must be similarly treated.

The Cotton Crop Guessers.

The British cotton spinners, in fact

all European manufacturers, have once

more been misled by depending on the

Liverpool statistician, H. M. Neill. He

is the man who cost them so heavily

in 1900 by holding out for a big crop

when every man in the

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Men.



PERMANENT WORK
FOR BETTER ROADS.

Alabama Will Organize a State Association Which Will Hold Annual Meetings.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 5.—(Special.)—The leading address before the good roads convention to-day was made by the Hon. Martin Dodge, Chief of the Bureau of Road Inquiries at Washington. His plea for carrying on the work in a systematic way was warmly greeted by the audience of over 600 delegates and the Auburn cadets. Addresses were also made by Superintendent of Education Abernethy, Mayor Drennon and other delegates.

A committee reported the scheme of permanent organization, which will be acted on to-morrow. It proposes an Alabama Good Road Association, to meet annually, and to be composed of ten delegates each from the North and South Alabama associations, and a full corps of five presidents from the State at large and one from each congressional district. It also proposes an Executive Committee of seven.

Owing to the rain the managers of the good roads train will be unable to work in the prairies, and the object lesson for the day was a failure. Another effort will be made to-morrow.

EXPERTS TESTIFY IN BONNIE MURDER TRIAL.

The Evidence Related Almost Entirely to the State of the Prisoner's Health Last May.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Experts called by the defendant continued their testimony to-day in the trial of Mrs. Lola Bonine. The evidence related almost entirely to the state of Mrs. Bonine's health at the time of the killing. Maurice Bonine, her son, was recalled and stated that he was his mother's favorite, and that he was washing to the laundress, who herself gave evidence as to the nature of the garments brought to her on the day following Ayres' death.

George W. Thompson, colored, a former employee of the Kenners, testified that he had overheard Mrs. Bonine and Ayres talking about chemistry and medical subjects.

CAN GET NO REPLY FROM THE OFFICERS.

Chemist Who Analyzed Stomach of Mrs. Tilley Will Take Steps To Force Some Action.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Dr. C. T. P. Fennel, to whom nearly a month ago authorities of Boone county, Kentucky, sent the stomach of Mrs. Charles Tilley, who died recently at Petersburg, has completed his analysis, and has written twice to the acting Coroner and the County Judge, but no reply has been received.

Dr. Fennel says he will not say whether he has found traces of poison until he has been delivered to the authorities the official report. Dr. Tilley said his wife had suffered for eight years with a chronic disease of the stomach. Coroner's jury withheld its verdict awaiting the analysis of the stomach.

FORGIVES HER HUSBAND.

Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry Resume Normal Relations.

Amsterdam, Dec. 5.—With the view of allaying public indignation and excitement, semi-official intimations have been circulated to the effect that Queen Wilhelmina has forgiven her husband, Prince Henry of The Netherlands, the suggestion being that the public ought to follow suit.

Since Prince Henry returned to Holland the Queen and he have been dining together and gradually resuming normal relations. Yesterday they walked together and afterward drove in the castle park.

St. Louis Injunction Suit.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—Attorneys for the St. Louis Fair Association filed to-day a demurrer to the injunction suit filed by Attorney General Crow against the association to prevent bookmaking at the fair grounds under licenses alleged to be void.

They contend that the Attorney General has no legal capacity to sue.

Della Fox Brings \$1,200.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Maj. Hugh Gwynn, of San Diego, Cal., to-day bought of Ball Bros., Pine Grove, the noted saddle mare, Della Fox, for \$1,200. Della Fox has taken five ribbons at home shows in a number of States.

California

Palma Excursion Sleepers through without change.

Information and Tickets at Southeast Corner Fourth and Market.

ACCIDENTS AT OAKLAND TRACK

Jockey Hoar Falls Off Diderot, But Is Not Seriously Injured.

LODE STAR IS DISQUALIFIED.

Florono Is Left At The Post and the Judges Decide To Investigate.

FAVORITES AT NEW ORLEANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The racing at Oakland to-day was marred by an accident and the Lode Star, who was the favorite in the closing event, Diderot, the odds-on favorite in the mile race, was crowded, and, though Hoar fell off, the boy escaped injury. Lode Star, who cut across the field, was disqualified for fouling, after finishing third, Birkenruh, who rode him, was suspended for fifteen days for foul riding.

Florono was left at the post in the last race, and the judges decided to investigate. Starter Holtzman said the horse was crowded by the jockey, who rode him, claimed he wheeled. Florono, a 15 to 1 shot, landed the race by a head from Decoy. The weather was fine, but the track was muddy. Summary:

First Race—Eleven-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Second Race—Seven-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Third Race—Five-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Fourth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Fifth Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Sixth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Seventh Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Eighth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Ninth Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Tenth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Eleventh Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Twelfth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Thirteenth Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Fourteenth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Fifteenth Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Sixteenth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Seventeenth Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Eighteenth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Nineteenth Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Twentieth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Twenty-first Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Twenty-second Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Twenty-third Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Twenty-fourth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Twenty-fifth Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Twenty-sixth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Twenty-seventh Race—One-eighth of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

Twenty-eighth Race—Three-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Duke of Richmond, 2 to 1; second, 14; third, 12; fourth, 10; fifth, 8; sixth, 6; seventh, 4; eighth, 3; ninth, 2; tenth, 1; eleventh, 1/2; twelfth, 1/4; thirteenth, 1/8; fourteenth, 1/16; fifteenth, 1/32; sixteenth, 1/64; seventeenth, 1/128; eighteenth, 1/256; nineteenth, 1/512; twentieth, 1/1024.

MAGNATES SOON TO MEET AGAIN

National League Starts For Their Annual New York Powwow.

JIM HART TALKS OF PEACE.

Western League Disposes of President Hickey and Elects James Whitfield To Succeed Him.

TEBAU IS ALSO FORCED OUT.

Now that everything in the American League is covered all over with a big cloak of harmony between baseball fans and magnates are turning their attention to the meeting of the National League, which will be held in New York, beginning December 10. Chicago's representative, James A. Hart, left for New York last night.

He goes to Gotham full of peaceful intentions. He does not want to see a continuation of the violent war between the American and the National Leagues, and while it is not likely that he will introduce resolutions tending toward peace he will favor such a move if it is started.

"I was never in favor of war," said the president of the Chicago club to a Chicago Chronicle reporter. "I do not believe two baseball teams can play in any city. They cause a division of interest and consequently such a division of patronage that one or the other or both must ultimately go under."

Mr. Hart would offer no suggestion as to the presidency for the National League. He went no further than to say that he would like to see Mr. Spalding at the head of the league. He does not see how the National League can keep Mr. Young in the position during the war which is now on, because the incumbent has never been assertive and pugnacious enough when war measures were under consideration. "If there has to be war," says Mr. Hart, "it must be waged right and have they settled it in any city."

The only out-of-town American League magnate who was still in town yesterday were Tom Loftus, of Washington, and Matt Kilgus, of St. Louis. Kilgus, of Milwaukee, says the Chronicle. These two men were with President Johnson and Charley Comiskey all day and many conferences were held. While no overtures of peace will be made by the American League magnates it is likely that some representatives of the Western League will be present at the New York meeting so that nothing may be overlooked.

There are magnates in the American League who would like to see the teams of the two leagues playing under the same rules so that there might not be confusion on the part of the spectators when they attend both games. Connie Mack, who is chairman of the Playing Rules Committee, has been asked to look before he left for the East that he would like to see some understanding reached in regard to the playing rules.

The only American League who was dissatisfied after the meeting here was Henry Killcup, and he is an American League no more. He did not want his brother to go to St. Louis, where he was cleared away all obstructions by selling out his share of the stock he was far from being a believer in the American League. The first question put to Henry Killcup after the meeting adjourned was: "What do you think of the war?"

"Well, they think they have," was his answer.

HICKEY'S PLANS FAIL.

Western League Deposits Its President and Elects James Whitfield.

A special from St. Joseph, Mo., says: The same cities will probably constitute the Western League next year. It did not take the magnates long to get rid of its president, Thomas Hickey, to-day when they finally got down to business. Henry Killcup, Hickey's rival, was elected president. Hickey never received in his life, for he had hoped there would be minor baseball in whatever cities were left in league after his new American Association had taken his place as a representative of the diamond.

St. Joseph, Mo., 12, by Longfellow, dam Sylvia, by Imp. King Barn. With foal to Imp. Order.

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hold the office of president of the Western League as well as of the new organization.

Along with Hickey who lost out at today's meeting was George Tebeau, who had hoped to be elected to the position in the proposed minor league. Tebeau first endeavored to withdraw his resignation as the owner of the Kansas City franchise, and, failing in this, endeavored to have the transfer of the Denver franchise to Mr. Tebeau. He failed in this, and in this he also failed. He was represented by an attorney, who says he will go into court and endeavor to compel recognition of his rights in the Denver franchise. Tebeau had just been elected to the position of president of the Western League, and he had just been elected to the position of president of the Western League.

Charles Nichols, the well-known Boston pitcher, appeared before the meeting and asked to be recognized as an applicant for the Kansas City franchise, acting in the name of the Boston franchise. He was granted and Kid Nichols will be the manager and captain of the Kansas City franchise.

George Lennon, of St. Paul, is also a candidate for the position of president of the Western League. He was elected to the position of president of the Western League.

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DISCIPLINE FOR
TRACK OFFICERSBoard of Review Expels
Officials of Eastern Trot-
ting Association.

MANY CASES ARE PASSED ON.

Driver F. F. Fox and the Pacer Gloria
Are Disqualified For Alleged
Misrepresentation.

THE DECISIONS IN FULL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—At to-day's session of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association the hearing of the charges against the new Westfield, Mass., Driving Association was continued. The driving association, it was alleged, had declared debts off in one case without inflicting any penalty on those suspected of fraud, and it was also claimed that the association had made an allowance of a fraction of a second in time in order to keep a horse in a certain class. Counsel for the association admitted the allowing of time and pleaded that the judges had thought it permissible. The case was taken for consideration in executive session.

It was shown that Frank Fox, a driver, suspected of pulling, had openly defied the judges with impunity, and had offered them, it was alleged, \$100 to meet a fine that might be imposed for falsifying the records. Shoes on horses were changed in order to make it impossible for them to win.

The board was in executive session all afternoon. J. B. Jones, of Westfield, manager of Onondaga Maid, the horse alleged to be Choral, and a ringer, told Secretary Goehrtz this afternoon that William Duke had arrived here from England yesterday and had gone to Westfield and in his affidavit that Choral was in his stable in England would be made to the board. The decisions of the day were:

In the Gloria case: "We find that Gloria did win a heat in the 215 pace at Westfield, Mass., October 23, 1901, in which there was an intentional misrepresentation of the time and that her driver knew that he had been fraudulently timed, requested it and accepted it, and that both the said horse and F. F. Fox, the driver, stand disqualified for one year."

In the Fox case: "F. F. Fox was guilty of misconduct and shall be suspended until further order of this board."

Track Officers Are Expelled.

In the Westfield case proper: "The following persons, composing the new Westfield Driving Association, of Westfield, Mass., to-wit: F. F. Fox, president; G. M. Ashley, vice president, and Charles M. Goodnow, secretary and treasurer, shall each, with the said association, stand expelled for failure to enforce the rules of the National Trotting Association at the meeting held in Westfield, Mass., October 21 to November 1, inclusive. The secretary is instructed to bring the names of the expelled officers before the judges and the referee, suppressing the correct time at said meeting and for publishing false time, and also against such drivers and owners as are expelled, and to see that the association in such fraudulent time and against such horses as won heats in which such fraudulent time was given out."

The case against the Westfield Association for not sending in the judges' books after each of the earlier meets of the season, was not acted upon, as the association had been expelled by the above action.

Robert M. Laycock, of Philadelphia, against Silas Young and James R. Mahaffy, of Wilmington, Del., against the black gelding Alfred C. as All C. changed. Mahaffy and Young were expelled and the horse was returned to the owner.

F. H. Hyde, of White River Junction, Vt., against O. & William Decato, of Bristol, N. H., against the gelding, formerly Rockefeller, 2:24, under the name of the gelding, and the men suspended until the return of unlawful winnings and the payment of penalties for the same.

J. B. Simons, of Sydney, N. J., and J. M. Sherwood, of Jersey, Pa., against A. H. Bouck, of Schenectady, N. Y., against the gelding, formerly Rockefeller, 2:24, under the name of the gelding, and the men suspended until the return of unlawful winnings and the payment of penalties for the same.

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Walden, N. Y., and M. Baker, New Platz, N. Y., and the black gelding Robert H. formerly Rockefeller, 2:24, under the name of the gelding, and the men suspended until the return of unlawful winnings and the payment of penalties for the same.

Other Cases Decided.

L. W. Stewart, Meadville, Pa., against Lewis Gibson, alias L. Walton, Newcas-
tle, Pa., and the bay gelding Archie Negro; the case was dismissed. No action was taken on the alleged change of name.

R. B. Swasey, Cornish, Me., and R. C. Sumner, Lewiston, Me., against the chestnut gelding Cyril H., formerly Cyril H.; horse is identified, but must pay recording fee for change of name.

J. H. Baldwin, Westchester, Md., against R. H. Smith, near Rockville, Md., and the gray gelding Ivanhoe; the horse was identified and the case was dismissed.

Charles S. Cooper, Trenton, N. J., against E. Brown, Ashbury Park, N. J., and the bay gelding Scott; case was dismissed and winnings should be distributed to the proper parties.

A fine of \$100 was levied on M. K. Moore, of Astoria, for the North Jersey Agricultural Association, of Astoria, Ore., who by the name of the gelding, and the men suspended until the return of unlawful winnings and the payment of penalties for the same.

The case against James Mahall, Buffalo, N. Y., against the bay gelding, and the men suspended until the return of unlawful winnings and the payment of penalties for the same.

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COAL LINE.

American Federation of
Labor Settles Question.

ORDERS DELEGATE SEATED.

MINERS' REPRESENTATIVES

CHALLENGED BECAUSE OF
ARREARAGE.

OBJECTION IS OVERRULED.

Saratoga, Pa., Dec. 5.—Two hundred and eighty-five delegates, representing more than a million and a half workmen, responded to the roll-call at the opening session of the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was called to order by President Samuel Gompers in St. Thomas College hall this morning.

The convention is said to be the largest congress of workmen ever held in this country. Organization, settlement of questions involving the coal and iron industry, and the reading of the annual report of the president, secretary and treasurer, took up the entire time of the convention. During the day one important decision was made. It related to the contested seat of the delegate from the Central Labor Union of Richmond, Va., which body refused to admit negro workmen to its organization. The dispute was adjusted by seating the Central Labor Union representative and instructing the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor to form a separate central union for colored men.

When the names of the delegates representing the United Mine Workers of America were reached in the roll-call, a stir was caused by C. L. Shamp, of Chicago, International secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, objecting to their being seated. He maintained that the mine workers were not entitled to representation in the convention because the per capita tax of \$4.00 had not been paid to the United Mine Workers of America.

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DISMISSED.

Bouteiller and Collins No Longer Policemen.

OLD MEN IN THE SERVICE.

ACCUSED OF HAVING ACCEPTED BRIBE MONEY.

NEGRO WOMAN TESTIFIES.

Patrolmen Joseph Bouteiller and Mike Collins were dismissed yesterday by the Board of Public Safety as members of the police department. The men were called before the board on the formal charge of being guilty of conduct unbecoming officers.

It was said that a warrant charging William Ray, colored, with disorderly conduct, was delivered to the officers to be executed. They failed to serve it, and in due time returned the warrant. Ray's wife swore that she gave the policemen \$3 not to serve the warrant and to let her husband go. In the meantime the man who swore out the warrant went to the City Hall and complained to Chief of Police Gunther, that the warrant had never been executed, and that Ray was not under arrest. Chief Gunther then began an investigation of the matter. Ray's wife said that Bouteiller and Collins came to her and returned the \$3, instructing her to use it to get Ray out on bond and to keep the other dollar Ray had been arrested by other officers.

The colored woman told a straightforward story on the witness stand, with every appearance of frankness. She said the policemen told her not to give them the money when any one was looking. She gave them \$3 on one occasion, and they came to her house and showed her the warrant. Ray was unable to identify the policemen as "his friends," but the members of the board were reasonably satisfied with the statement of the colored woman.

Bouteiller and Collins denied emphatically that they gave Ray's wife any money, and said that the warrant had never been executed. A vote was taken and the patrolmen were dismissed.

Bouteiller and Collins were among the best-known men in the police department. Bouteiller formerly watched the "Chute" with Mel Lapalle, and for a long time they had the reputation of being at the head of the department's list as thief catchers. Some months their fees for capturing stolen property were as much as their salaries.

FIRE IN FIVE AND TEN-CENT STORE.

Blaze In Kirby's Basement Causes a Panic Among the Sales Girls.

Fire in the basement of F. M. Kirby's five and ten-cent store, 504 Fourth avenue, yesterday morning, caused a panic among the salesgirls. The blaze was discovered at 8:15 o'clock, and before an alarm could be turned in from box 42 the building was full of smoke. It was suffocating, and the girls rushed pell-mell through the Green-street entrance and the door that opens on Fourth avenue.

Had the flames burst forth an hour later, some one would probably have been injured. There were few customers in the store. Their thoughts were all well through the Green-street entrance and the door that opens on Fourth avenue.

The wraps and hats of the clerks went to venture through the smoke.

The French arrival found that the blaze had gained much headway. The cellar was stacked with crates of merchandise and it was all inflammable.

The blaze was quickly under control, and Mr. Kirby yesterday afternoon said that the loss would not exceed \$500. It was an hour before the excitement subsided.

ASSESSOR'S VALUATION IS SUSTAINED.

Board of Equalization Settles Complaint of Union Refrigerator Company.

The Board of Equalization of city taxes yesterday sustained Assessor Murphy's valuation of the property of the Union Refrigerator and Transit Company. Mr. Murphy's assessment was \$260,000. The company complained, the officials saying that its assessment should only be \$160,000, or the value of four refrigerators cars which were in the city on September 1. The board refused to reduce the assessment one cent, although a reduction of \$198,400 was asked for. The company's headquarters are in St. Louis, but it is a Louisville corporation and is engaged in transporting meats and other things in cold storage. Yesterday the board gave a hearing to various wholesale and retail merchants who were summoned to show cause why their assessments should not be raised. It is said to be the intention of a number of the members of the board to increase the valuations of many of the retail merchants.

NOTHING DOING YET AT THE POOLROOMS.

Detectives Spend Another Afternoon Before "No Betting" Signs—Vigil To Continue.

The detectives spent another afternoon at the poolrooms yesterday without making an arrest. Three detectives were stationed at the Kingston, and as many were on duty at the Turf exchange, but they saw no money change hands, and consequently disturbed no one. At the Kingston, the names of the horses, jockeys and odds were posted as usual, but the windows of the sheet-writers and cashiers were closed, and "no betting" was written across the blackboards.

At the Turf Exchange it was the same. The crowds were no smaller than usual, but instead of "horse talk" the patrons discussed how long the present condition would last.

Col. Gunther and Chief of Detectives Sullivan say that the officers will continue to visit the alleged poolrooms until they receive different orders from the Board of Safety.

MINERS MAKE THEIR ANSWER.

Denny Reinecke Company's Charge That They Have Been Lawless—Argument Heard To-day.

The answer of James D. Wood and others, composing the strikers of Hopkins county, to the suit of the Reinecke Mining Company, was filed in the United States Court yesterday afternoon.

The petition filed by the miners have been guilty of any lawlessness and they add they were put out of their homes by the company without just cause or reason.

In the Reinecke Company's petition, it was stated that the United States Court at Owensboro, it was averred that the miners would commit acts of lawlessness and injure its property unless restrained by the court.

The case will come up for argument before Judge Evans in the Federal Court this morning, and a final disposition will be made of the case. A temporary restraining order is now in effect. It was granted by Judge Evans when the petition was filed by the coal company some days ago.

GOES TO ATLANTA.

HARRY BUSH'S NEW POST WILL TAKE HIM SOUTH.

Territory Not In K. and T. District, Which Will Mean Election of Frank Snyder As President.

The territory of the Southern agency of the London Assurance Corporation, accepted this week by Mr. Harry R. Bush, includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, which will cause Mr. Bush to leave Louisville.

The colored woman told a straightforward story on the witness stand, with every appearance of frankness. She said the policemen told her not to give them the money when any one was looking.

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The men were called before the board on the formal charge of being guilty of conduct unbecoming officers.

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They failed to serve it, and in due time returned the warrant. Ray's wife swore that she gave the policemen \$3 not to serve the warrant and to let her husband go.

In the meantime the man who swore out the warrant went to the City Hall and complained to Chief of Police Gunther, that the warrant had never been executed, and that Ray was not under arrest.

Chief Gunther then began an investigation of the matter. Ray's wife said that Bouteiller and Collins came to her and returned the \$3, instructing her to use it to get Ray out on bond and to keep the other dollar Ray had been arrested by other officers.

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NO WORRY.

Barnett Confident In Deboe's Support.

The long-anticipated "first Patriarch" of the season was danced last evening in the dining-room of the Louisville Hotel, and about forty-five couples, representing the older Kentucky Club set, and a handful of debutantes, took part in the coition.

They were led through the graceful figures by that veteran German leader, Mr. C. C. Carter, assisted by one of the youngest and prettiest of the debutantes, Miss Evelyn Whitner. With so experienced a leader as Mr. Carter the German was, of course, successful, and the entertainment was one of the most enjoyable ever given by the Patriarchs.

The favors were particularly pretty and attractive, and displayed the good taste of Mrs. Samuel A. Culbertson, upon whom the rather onerous task of their selection always falls.

They consisted of a round of fancy plates in imitation of the handsome figure plates; Turkish fancy, dainty butterfiles and spangles; and a beautiful array of green and pink, trimmed with large gold fillets; flower pin cushions in various colors; silk lamp screens in the shape of red, yellow and pink roses; tambourines and doll pin cushions, all for the girls.

The men's favors were horns trimmed with poppies and other flowers; paper chrysanthemums and carnations; red ribbons bearing the name "Patriarch" after which the girls were to be named.

Small wooden buckets, artificial fruit, mice on sticks, picture frames, match-holders, small bonbonnières filled with candies, Japanese fans and black mice.

The guests included the usual set of married people that attends the Patriarch's entertainments, the older crowd of girls and men and rather a larger percentage of debutantes than usual.

Miss Whitney was charmingly gowned in white net over pink silk. The skirt was made with an accordion plaited bounce and was trimmed with a garland of roses, and the bodice was made with bands of pink with pink roses around the low neck.

Among the couples present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles DePauw, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hohn, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Marion E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Huser, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tapp, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Ailla Cox, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Norton.

Miss Edith Norton and Mr. John L. Hohn, Miss Kathryn Cox and Mr. Clayton Blakey, Miss Lullie Anderson and Mr. Spratt Bridges, Miss Grace Chess and Mr. Edwin Ghosh, Miss Evelyn Whitney and Mr. Charles C. Carter, Miss Belle Houston and Mr. Coleman Meriwether, Miss Rosa Robinson and Mr. J. B. Lewman, Miss Jane Helm and Mr. Alex. Galt Robinson, Miss Laura Chess and Mr. Will Sperry, Miss Margaret Thornton, of Lexington, and Dr. J. M. Ray.

Miss Katherine Price and Mr. Swager Sherley, Miss Mattie Belle Bryan and Mr. Harry Phillips, Miss Eliza Castleman and Mr. Casselberry Dunlap, Miss Marie Thompson and Mr. A. Langham, Miss Juliet Krumler, of Evansville, Ind., and Miss Brockman, of Louisville, among his books are "Surgical Operations," "Antisepsis Surgery" and "Notes and Recollections of an Interned Surgeon." He delivered innumerable lectures, and in 1899 delivered the Hunterian oration.

The turn of the Prince of Wales' broken kneecap in 1899 was regarded as marvelous.

Marriage Licenses. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Ches. Cox and Bettie Huff, Charles Schroeder and Ida Bell Shelly, Charles C. Liggett and Ada Belle Crutcher.

Free Reclining Chair Cars To Memphis and New Orleans. Two Fast Trains Daily. Dining Cars on all Through Trains.

Work Rapidly. Experts Will Finish Mr. Young's Books Next Week. No Provision In Bond Requiring City To Make Any Examinations.

The expert accountants made rapid progress yesterday in the examination of the books of former City Treasurer Stuart R. Young and it is now the belief that they will finish their work by next Tuesday or Wednesday. Mr. Thomas F. Berry, representative of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, is working with the experts and is making some figures himself.

Mr. Young's bond is said to be perfectly good. It imposed no conditions whatever on the city. It reads: "We, the Fidelity and Deposit Company, bond ourselves that Stuart R. Young shall perform the duties of City Treasurer according to the law and ordinances."

Then follows the signature of the surety company and the signature and oath of Mr. Young.

There is no provision in the bond requiring the city to make any examination of the Treasurer's accounts.

SIR WILLIAM MACCORMACK. He Was One of the World's Greatest Surgeons.

Sir William MacCormack, who died at Bath, England, Wednesday, was one of the world's most distinguished surgeons. He was an Irishman, was surgeon of the Royal College of Surgeons, was surgeon in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, and was honored with titles and decorations from most of the countries of Europe. He was considered England's greatest authority on surgery and antiseptic medicine. He saw field service in three wars.

Sir William was born on January 17, 1826, at Belfast, Ireland, and was the son of Dr. Henry MacCormack. He was educated at Belfast, Dublin and Paris, and received the medical degree from the Queen's University. Then he became consulting surgeon to the Royal Hospital at Belfast.

In the Franco-German War Sir William was surgeon of the Anglo-American ambulance corps, and he arrived at Sedan as the French Emperor stepped off a cattle train and hopped at the gate for admission. Six years later he went through the Turkish-Servian War as surgeon, and in 1879 volunteered to go to South Africa. His experience in the wars gave Sir William an experience which has been the greatest authority on gunshot wounds, a subject about which he wrote a book.

In 1881, when he acted as secretary general of the International Medical Congress in London, he was knighted by Queen Victoria, and in 1897 he was created baronet and appointed surgeon in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

The following year he was one of the first to receive the Royal Victorian Order. He had the Crosses of the Legion of Honor, of the orders of the Crown of Prussia, the Crown of Italy, St. Iago of Portugal, and Spanish, Danish and Turkish decorations.

Sir William was regarded as one of the most distinguished presidents the famous Royal College ever had. Among his books are "Surgical Operations," "Antisepsis Surgery" and "Notes and Recollections of an Interned Surgeon." He delivered innumerable lectures, and in 1899 delivered the Hunterian oration.

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Patriarchs' German

The Climax of a Day of Social Gayeties.

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They were led through the graceful figures by that veteran German leader, Mr. C. C. Carter, assisted by one of the youngest and prettiest of the debutantes, Miss Evelyn Whitner. With so experienced a leader as Mr. Carter the German was, of course, successful, and the entertainment was one of the most enjoyable ever given by the Patriarchs.

The favors were particularly pretty and attractive, and displayed the good taste of Mrs. Samuel A. Culbertson, upon whom the rather onerous task of their selection always falls.

They consisted of a round of fancy plates in imitation of the handsome figure plates; Turkish fancy, dainty butterfiles and spangles; and a beautiful array of green and pink, trimmed with large gold fillets; flower pin cushions in various colors; silk lamp screens in the shape of red, yellow and pink roses; tambourines and doll pin cushions, all for the girls.

The men's favors were horns trimmed with poppies and other flowers; paper chrysanthemums and carnations; red ribbons bearing the name "Patriarch" after which the girls were to be named.

Small wooden buckets, artificial fruit, mice on sticks, picture frames, match-holders, small bonbonnières filled with candies, Japanese fans and black mice.

The guests included the usual set of married people that attends the Patriarch's entertainments, the older crowd of girls and men and rather a larger percentage of debutantes than usual.

Miss Whitney was charmingly gowned in white net over pink silk. The skirt was made with an accordion plaited bounce and was trimmed with a garland of roses, and the bodice was made with bands of pink with pink roses around the low neck.

Among the couples present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles DePauw, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hohn, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Marion E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Huser, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tapp, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Ailla Cox, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Norton.

Miss Edith Norton and Mr. John L. Hohn, Miss Kathryn Cox and Mr. Clayton Blakey, Miss Lullie Anderson and Mr. Spratt Bridges, Miss Grace Chess and Mr. Edwin Ghosh, Miss Evelyn Whitney and Mr. Charles C. Carter, Miss Belle Houston and Mr. Coleman Meriwether, Miss Rosa Robinson and Mr. J. B. Lewman, Miss Jane Helm and Mr. Alex. Galt Robinson, Miss Laura Chess and Mr. Will Sperry, Miss Margaret Thornton, of Lexington, and Dr. J. M. Ray.

Miss Katherine Price and Mr. Swager Sherley, Miss Mattie Belle Bryan and Mr. Harry Phillips, Miss Eliza Castleman and Mr. Casselberry Dunlap, Miss Marie Thompson and Mr. A. Langham, Miss Juliet Krumler, of Evansville, Ind., and Miss Brockman, of Louisville, among his books are "Surgical Operations," "Antisepsis Surgery" and "Notes and Recollections of an Interned Surgeon." He delivered innumerable lectures, and in 1899 delivered the Hunterian oration.

The turn of the Prince of Wales' broken kneecap in 1899 was regarded as marvelous.

Marriage Licenses. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Ches. Cox and Bettie Huff, Charles Schroeder and Ida Bell Shelly, Charles C. Liggett and Ada Belle Crutcher.

Free Reclining Chair Cars To Memphis and New Orleans. Two Fast Trains Daily. Dining Cars on all Through Trains.

Work Rapidly. Experts Will Finish Mr. Young's Books Next Week. No Provision In Bond Requiring City To Make Any Examinations.

The expert accountants made rapid progress yesterday in the examination of the books of former City Treasurer Stuart R. Young and it is now the belief that they will finish their work by next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas F. Berry, representative of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, is working with the experts and is making some figures himself.

Mr. Young's bond is said to be perfectly good. It imposed no conditions whatever on the city. It reads: "We, the Fidelity and Deposit Company, bond ourselves that Stuart R. Young shall perform the duties of City Treasurer according to the law and ordinances."

Then follows the signature of the surety company and the signature and oath of Mr. Young.

There is no provision in the bond requiring the city to make any examination of the Treasurer's accounts.

SIR WILLIAM MACCORMACK. He Was One of the World's Greatest Surgeons.

Sir William MacCormack, who died at Bath, England, Wednesday, was one of the world's most distinguished surgeons. He was an Irishman, was surgeon of the Royal College of Surgeons, was surgeon in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, and was honored with titles and decorations from most of the countries of Europe. He was considered England's greatest authority on surgery and antiseptic medicine. He saw field service in three wars.

Sir William was born on January 17, 1826, at Belfast, Ireland, and was the son of Dr. Henry MacCormack. He was educated at Belfast, Dublin and Paris, and received the medical degree from the Queen's University. Then he became consulting surgeon to the Royal Hospital at Belfast.

In the Franco-German War Sir William was surgeon of the Anglo-American ambulance corps, and he arrived at Sedan as the French Emperor stepped off a cattle train and hopped at the gate for admission. Six years later he went through the Turkish-Servian War as surgeon, and in 1879 volunteered to go to South Africa. His experience in the wars gave Sir William an experience which has been the greatest authority on gunshot wounds, a subject about which he wrote a book.

In 1881, when he acted as secretary general of the International Medical Congress in London, he was knighted by Queen Victoria, and in 1897 he was created baronet and appointed surgeon in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

The following year he was one of the first to receive the Royal Victorian Order. He had the Crosses of the Legion of Honor, of the orders of the Crown of Prussia, the Crown of Italy, St. Iago of Portugal, and Spanish, Danish and Turkish decorations.

Sir William was regarded as one of the most distinguished presidents the famous Royal College ever had. Among his books are "Surgical Operations," "Antisepsis Surgery" and "Notes and Recollections of an Interned Surgeon." He delivered innumerable lectures, and in 1899 delivered the Hunterian oration.

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